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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Israelis tour Egypt as protests continue

Cairo, Jan. 27 (Agencies) — Israeli tourists drove overland into Egypt Sunday as the border opened to civilian traffic for the first time.

A bus load of about 40 tourists from Israel carrying American, French and European passports crossed the border, the Egyptian Governor of north Sinai, Muhammad Hussein Shawkat said.

The governor said by telephone from the Mediterranean coastal town of El Arish that none of the tourists carried Israeli passports.

Many Israelis hold second passports issued by their country of origin which do not require visas to enter Egypt.

Kuwait said the normalization of relations will have "an adverse effect on the Egyptian people in particular and the Arab nation in general," Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul-Aziz Hussein told reporters after a weekly cabinet session that the Egyptian government's decision would cause great damage to the Egyptian people.

Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan river closed their shops to express their opposition to the formal opening of the Egyptian-Israeli frontier, but shops in Gaza were open as usual.

Ten Arabs were wounded in the town of Gaza, which is also occupied by Israel, when a hand grenade was tossed at a passing Israeli military patrol Sunday, police in Jerusalem said. There was no report of any military casualties.

Shops were closed in mainly Muslim west Beirut and several other parts of Lebanon. There were strikes in Syria and Iraq.

On the West Bank, a major security alert was mounted. There were no reports of violence.

In Doha, capital of the Gulf state of Qatar, several hundred Palestinians began a day-long sit-in at the PLO office.

Palestinian speakers branded the peace agreements between Israel and Egypt as "another conspiracy" against the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular.

A protest march was also held in Aden, South Yemen.

Most Arab states oppose Egypt's peace treaty with Israel because they regard it as a separate agreement which does not adequately

Bani-Sadr to outline immediate program'

TEHRAN, Jan. 27 (R) — Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, coasting to a comfortable victory in Iran's first Presidential election, was expected to outline his immediate program at a Tehran press conference Sunday.

With about one third of the results of Friday's poll announced, Bani-Sadr had 3,164,771 votes while his nearest rival, Admiral Ahmad Madani, had only 1,136,781. Trailing far behind was the candidate backed by much of the ruling clergy, Dr. Hassan Habibi, with 39,731 votes.

Bani-Sadr is likely to announce a nationwide congress of his supporters in Tehran sometime next week to plan his campaign for next month's Parliamentary elections.

Bani-Sadr outlined the plan in an election-night interview, saying it was essential to have a Parliamentary majority that could work with the President and his government.

Meanwhile, the ruling Revolutionary Council, of which Bani-Sadr is a member, has said it will continue to run the country until a Parliament has been elected and has given the Finance Minister a vote of confidence.

Acting Council spokesman Ali Akbar Moinfar told reporters after last night's Council meeting he did not expect Bani-Sadr to name any new ministers until after the Parliamentary poll.

"The Revolutionary Council will continue to function until the Majlis (Parliament) begins," he said.

Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, is responding well to treatment for a minor heart disorder, according to two Swiss specialists flown to Iran Saturday to examine him.

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Prince Sultan, minister of defense and civil aviation

Saudia has new board

RIYADH, Jan. 27 (SPA) Management of the Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation is to be taken over by a new board.

A Royal Decree issued Sunday amended articles four and six and the last clause of the eighth article of the Saudi Arabian Airline's Statute to provide for this measure.

The board will be headed by the Minister of Defense and Aviation or his representative and nine members to be nominated by the Council of Ministers.

The nine members will include: the Assistant to the Minister of Defense and Aviation for civil aviation affairs, the Director General of Saudia and the President of Civil Aviation; representatives of government departments concerned and any other qualified person nominated by the Minister of Defense and Aviation.

A resolution of the Council of Ministers will determine the membership period and the remuneration paid to the members.

Under the amended article six, the corporation's Board of Directors shall meet at its headquarters or in any other town it specifies, at the invitation of the chairman. The board will be called upon to hold at least 10 meetings per year.

The award was made at a meeting in Amman of the Tripartite Committee for the Recommissioning of the Hejaz Railway, SPA reported. The committee is made up of the communications and transport ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria: Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, Ali Subaihat and Muhammar Tabbarah.

The agency gave no further details, but Sheikh Hussein said recently that work is to start on the project as soon as the feasibility study is complete. It involves rebuilding on standard gauge the 1,300 kilometers of narrow-gauge track, built in 1908 and destroyed by Sherif Ali's Arab armies during the revolt of 1917. The Kingdom will then be linked through Istanbul to the European railway network.

It has been estimated that rebuilding the

Continued on back page

By Susan Gray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The United States is now moving full-speed ahead in its search for launching pads for U.S. military power in the Arabian Gulf-Indian Ocean area.

But a former navy admiral, who served three years in the Middle East, says it took a "collective ballbat" of events in the region to awaken U.S. public opinion to the need for a strong U.S. military presence there.

In an interview with *Arab News*, Retired Rear Admiral Robert J. Hanks, who commanded U.S. Middle East naval forces from 1972-75, said the Arabian Gulf/Indian Ocean has traditionally been regarded as a "strategic backwater," and added there has long been a need for a strong U.S. presence there.

But a longstanding American ignorance of the area and the nation's perception of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the energy crisis, has pushed the issue into the foreground.

So while many observers say the recent chain of events — the holding of Americans hostage in Iran, the storming of American embassies in the area and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — have precipitated the need for a strong American presence there, Hanks sees the events as only "awakening the United States to a long-standing need."

In addition to looking to stake out a future American presence there in the region, administration strategists are also weighing options the United States has in dealing with Iran over the hostage crisis.

From his position now with the United States Strategic Institute, whose staff of primarily retired military officers studies national security in the nuclear era, Hanks outlined three possible military moves the U.S. could take to "punish" Iran.

The options outlined by the former naval commander are: blockading or mining the Gulf of Hormuz or seizing Kharq Island, Iran's oil export terminal.

Saying that imposing economic sanctions generally does not accomplish much, Hanks continued that the most effective punishment/reprisal would be "chopping off the outflow of oil from the country".

But in the same breath he also warned that the U.S. takeover of the oil terminus could lead to a broadened conflict.

Soviet 'noose' around Gulf region

Speaking amid growing speculation here about the administration's new "Carter Doctrine" for the Middle East, Hanks noted that the U.S. would have no problem militarily with carrying off either of the three options — all understood to be under consideration by the White House.

But there would be political consequences, Hanks said, speaking about the United States' relationships with its allies — Western Europe and Japan — who rely heavily on Iranian oil.

While outlining U.S. options at present, the navy man ventured that the United States "has put itself in a corner" by not acting more forcefully at the beginning of the Iranian crisis.

"As the crisis has dragged on, Khomeini has become more convinced of our indecisiveness," Hanks explained.

However any U.S. forays into the Arabian Gulf/Indian Ocean area are likely to be hampered by what Hanks calls the "lack of reserves in the U.S. Navy."

In the short term, the U.S. can pull from its Mediterranean and Pacific fleets. (The U.S. is already doing this by pulling the carrier *Nimitz* from the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and another aircraft carrier from the Pacific Fleet.)

But this "swing policy" leaves open flanks, and for the future, the U.S. must look to rebuilding its fleet.

— if it is going to establish a permanent credible presence in the region, Hanks concluded.

At present the U.S. has 12 aircraft carriers, and Hanks recommends building more because he would like to see at least one carrier permanently assigned to the Indian Ocean.

To keep that one carrier in place, Hanks said, really requires substitute carriers to allow time for the carriers to be dry-docked for repairs and also time to rotate in and out of ports.

While the United States searches for future bases in the region, the only base it can really count on at present is Diego Garcia.

Diego Garcia, a small island in the middle of the Indian Ocean, is almost 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Arabian Gulf. Owned by the British, but leased to the

United States since the 1960s for an indefinite period of time, U.S. presence at the installation grew as the Soviet naval presence in the area grew. But in the mid-1970s India, Ceylon and other countries on the Indian Ocean sought to declare the ocean a "zone of peace" and demanded that Diego Garcia be scrapped as a base.

This move was backed by the leading Democrat in the U.S. Senate and the SALT I proposal called for a "demilitarized Indian Ocean. But recent events have spotlighted Diego Garcia and its importance.

While saying that present facilities at Diego Garcia are inadequate for a more permanent U.S. presence there, Hanks noted Diego Garcia is "invaluable."

At present, the base serves primarily as a logistics facility where ship turbines can be repaired and supplies airlifted.

Among some of the more talked about U.S. plans to strengthen base include: a new air strip to handle large military aircraft, more oil storage facilities, a communications network and dredging of the lagoon so larger ships can be accommodated, Hanks noted.

"When they see a situation like Afghanistan, they are quick to take advantage of it and they react rapidly," he stated taking some jabs at what he called the administration's indecisive policies.

There have been various U.S. press reports about the United States' potential use of the bases in the Sinai, which Israel is returning to Egypt under terms of the peace treaty.

But this would be a colossal mistake and would further alienate Arab states, Hanks noted in a conclusion which is shared by other political observers.

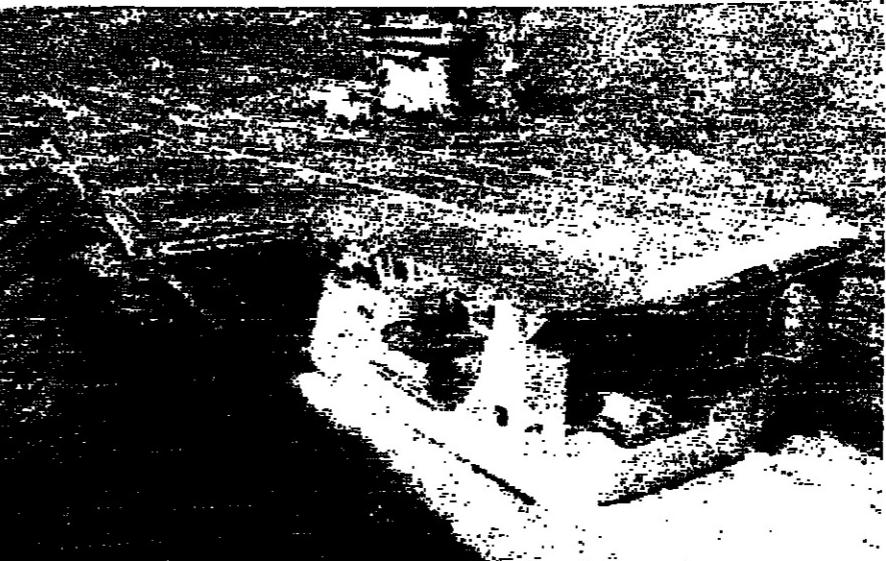
Although he tends to discount any carefully laid-out Soviet masterplan for the region, Hanks also finds American strategy uncharted in many situations.

"The United States often makes foreign policy decisions in a compartmentalized fashion with no thought to ramifications in other parts of the world."

To illustrate, Hanks used the example of the United States severing its defense treaty with Taiwan in exchange for establishing full diplomatic relations with the Peoples Republic of China.

While touting the wisdom of seeking diplomatic relations with mainland China, Hanks said the abrupt dismissal of Taiwan's defense needs, Hanks said the action greatly disturbed countries, like Saudi Arabia, who look to the U.S. for support.

"How can we depend on you after what you did to Taiwan?" he said one Arab friend implored.


DEPLOYED TO INDIAN OCEAN: The nuclear powered aircraft carrier USS *Nimitz*, shown in this 1976 file photo is one of several warships that has been deployed to the Indian Ocean region recently.

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 27 (AP) — The President of Pakistan, Gen. Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq, on Sunday urged the conference of Islamic foreign ministers to agree on collective security measures to prevent Soviet intervention in another Muslim nation.

Speaking to ministers convened here to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Zia said the Soviet move posed a grave threat to the entire Muslim world.

"This is the first instance since World War II when a super power has made a sovereign and independent Muslim country the target of its attack. We view this development with the utmost apprehension, because unless this trend to subjugate small countries through the use of force is arrested in time, world peace and the independent existence of small countries would be endangered," he said.

"In order to avoid a recurrence of a similar situation, the Muslim countries must consider ways and means for the collective defence of Islamic Ummah (world)," he said.

Zia has sought assistance from China, the United States and other Western nations to bolster his military strength. Tunisia's Habib Chatti, secretary general of the 41-nation organization of Islamic Conference (ok) said the entire Muslim world was appalled at the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Chatti told the opening session of an conference that the Soviet move had "generated a wave of serious concern in neighboring countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran, which both declared in strong terms that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan constitutes a threat to their security."

He said that the wave of concern was not limited to neighboring countries but extended to all people throughout the world.

"The whole world, which is closely following these tragic events in Afghanistan, the Muslim nations as a whole, which is appalled by the foreign intervention, as well as all peace-loving nations are looking at us and focusing attention on our deliberations and on the way we deal with this danger," he said.

Chatti also said that the Soviet military invasion had not caused the Arab world to lose sight of the Middle East problem.

"Jerusalem and Palestine are still occupied by Israel and the Zionists are in the process of normalizing their presence on our territories, while a sister-state (Egypt) is about to normalize its relations with the enemy," Chatti said.

Chatti told the foreign ministers that there were two normalization processes taking place in the Middle East. One was carried out in the occupied territories to give them a permanent Israeli character and the other was to turn dealings with "the enemy" into a normal matter, he said.

Meanwhile, six Islamic nationalistic groups

Six Afghan groups unite

Zia urges collective action

leading the fighting against the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul Sunday announced they had formed an alliance.

The announcement was the first indication of an alliance among them to coordinate their efforts against Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The announcement was made at a press conference attended by Salem Al-Azzam, secretary general of the London-based International Islamic Secretariat for Liberation of Muslim Lands.

Azzam read three immediate objectives the groups hope to accomplish. They are:

— To liberate Afghanistan from an alien and atheist regime.

— To establish a truly Islamic state according to the provisions of the Koran, the Muslim holy book, and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

— To cooperate with organizations which are struggling to establish the Islamic system of government and Islamic way of life in their own countries.

According to the announcement, the alliance will form a supreme council by March 1 to govern its affairs. Until then Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, chief of the Jamiat Islami (Islamic Party) will function as governor.

The Soviet action in Afghanistan last month provoked bitter condemnation from within and outside the Islamic world, with the United Nations General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

Staunchly anti-communist Saudi Arabia has proposed tough measures to punish both Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, according to conference sources.

The proposals include severance of diplomatic ties with Afghanistan by Islamic countries and a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow next July.

Saudi Arabia has also proposed that Afghanistan be expelled from the Islamic conference organization and that Afghan rebels fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government of Babrak Karim get military and economic assistance.

Afghanistan is not attending the conference, saying the meeting represented an interference in its internal affairs.

Chatti, told a press conference Saturday "I think the opinion of 40 countries represent

Continued on back page

Assad leaves

RIYADH, Jan. 27 (SPA) — President Hafez Assad of Syria left here after a one day visit for talks with King Khalid.

Assad and Khalid held formal talks on the Middle East, the Gulf Area and Afghanistan. Syrian Deputy Premier Abdul Halim Khaddam described the talks as good and fruitful.

After the talks, King Khalid held a party in honor of Assad, who

In Jeddah port Tuesday Shipborne Scandinavian show set

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — The wealth of Scandinavia will be on show offshore here Tuesday. A shipful of the wares of 100 Danish, Finnish and Swedish companies will tie up in Jeddah port two days of display entitled the Scan-Arab Expo 80.

Sunday Sheikh Ismail Abudwood, the president of the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce, met staff of the embassies of participating countries to speak of the benefits to both exporters and importers of visiting trade shows.

"Arabic-speaking people like the convenience of trade shows coming to our country," he said. "The Scandinavian countries were known for fine products that Saudi Arabia needs."

"Business is improving in Saudi Arabia as a result of business diversity in the new generation. This (show) is a good start, and I am happy you have taken the initiative to come."

Chamber of Commerce officials say that if it were not for such exhibitions Saudi Arabian businessmen would limit themselves to traditional, narrow markets.

Abdul Wahab Abu Zinada, manager of the chamber, said, "I like the idea of open competition. You have to expose all there is to see what is the best product."

Scandinavian countries are among the countries bringing quality products to the Kingdom, Abu Zinada said. "So far there have been no complaints about any of their products, and as long as they keep it this way,

then we'll be happy to have them back."

The Scan-Arab Expo repeats the floating Holland Expo last year. Floating shows were first initiated by Abudwood with the Japanese and French. Invitations may be obtained through the Scandinavian Embassies, the Alatas Agency in the Johara building and the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce.

The Kingdom is one of Sweden's largest customers, the largest buyer in Asia with imports in 1979 of \$500 million.

Ivan Palmeholt, commercial counselor for the Swedish Embassy, said more than 100 Swedish companies are doing business in the country and more than 40 are involved in joint ventures.

He said, "What we have to consider is that the exposition will have a wide variety of products, and although Scandinavian countries face competition from lower-priced countries, we still have quality to offer to the local businessmen."

"Twenty-five percent of our gross national product is exports, somebody must want to buy our products."

Dan Larson, Danish commercial counselor, said exports from Denmark have notched 50 per cent growth. "From a Danish viewpoint this is very satisfactory."

In 1979, 45 per cent of Danish exports were of food.

"Indications around Saudi Arabia's third Five-Year plan suggest the Kingdom will proceed from infrastructure to industry and agriculture," he said.

"Denmark has reason to believe that to an

even greater extent than before, Danish and Saudi companies will be able to cooperate in development and diversification of trade and industry."

Finland, has been expanding its trade relations with Saudi Arabia within the past decade. Several official delegations have gone to Arab countries.

"Among these is the Joint Commission for the Agreements on Industrial, Economic and Technical Cooperation that Finland has concluded as a reciprocal instrument for promoting trade," said Eero Harkonen, commercial counselor for Finland's Embassy.

He added, "During the second Five-Year plan Finland's exports have increased from SR24 million in 1974 to SR212 million in 1978."

After the show at Jeddah, the exhibition will be taken by the Swedish flag vessel M/V Tor Scandinavia to Muscat, Abu Dhabi and Dubai, Doha, Manama, Dammam, and Kuwait.

Scan-Arab Expo 80 organized by World-Wide Expo Copenhagen in cooperation with the Scandinavian export councils.

Electrical display planned for Jeddah

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — Jeddah is to see the Middle East's first international exhibition of electrical equipment, supplies and services. The organizers of the Middle East Construction Exhibitions, Fairs and Exhibitors and Al-Harithy, have applied for a license to hold the event from Feb. 28 to March 5 next year.

The show will be the first specialist electrical engineering exhibition in the Middle East, the organizers said Sunday.

Saudi Comment

By Dr. Abbas Tashkandi
Al Bilad

The new international airport in Jeddah will call for a staff of nearly 46,000, according to some estimates. Seventy per cent of them will have to be of intermediate technical education to maintain and operate machinery, aircraft and mechanical equipment.

Add to this large number those who will be needed in other places: industrial estates, airports, ports and similar projects. The question poses itself: where are we going to get all these people from?

Neither the intermediate technical institutes nor the universities can meet the demand. We should review our educational policy in all its phases and draw up plans for manpower training through various institutions.

WEATHER

Temperatures will continue to rise in most areas, particularly in the western and north-western regions.

Low and medium cloud will thicken in the central and parts of the western and north-western regions, with possible showers.

Winds will be light to moderate and mostly southerly. They will get active occasionally in the north-western region, causing sand haze.

Seas will be calm to moderate. Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Meca	31	21	Tabuk	19	02
Jeddah	39	20	Turif	14	-
Riyadh	20	07	Araf	19	02
Dhahran	20	06	Bisha	22	07
Medina	24	12	Yambu	27	10
Taif	21	07	Abba	17	10

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AFLOAT: The ship that will carry the Scandinavian exhibition into Jeddah Tuesday.

In Riyadh Specialist police graduate

RIYADH, Jan. 27 (SPA) — The third special preliminary group, 14 officers, graduated from the Public Security Officers' Institute Sunday. The ceremony was due to be attended by Gen. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh, the newly-appointed head of Public Security.

Four of the officers have completed studies on traffic sciences in American universities. They will join field services in few days.

Three graduated from Saudi Arabian universities and will be sent abroad for further studies in Islamic legislation, physics and social sciences. Seven graduates of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud University will be appointed to various police directorates to assist developments in fighting and solving crime.

Five sessions have been held in this subject, and the sixth began last week.

Al-Jazirah meanwhile quoted the new director of Public Security, Gen. Sheikh, as saying that once officers studying abroad complete their courses, they are to be appointed to leading posts in teaching and training branches of the Public Security.

This will be in the centers of the training under construction, he said.

The Public Security intends to establish centers inspired by Islam for security studies.

All who wish to study applying the Sharia as the rule of life and commercial, financial general property transactions, will be welcome.

Meanwhile, SPA reported that the Education Directorate of Bahia has awarded contracts over SR20 million to Saudi Arabian companies for building six schools.

They also finalized the main points of the general report to be submitted to the sixth conference of the Organization of Arab Towns, to be held in Doha next March. That will be attended by representatives of 180 Arab towns that are members of the organization.

Meanwhile, the Institute for the Development of Arab Towns is to make preparations for convening seminars in Arab towns. These seminars will discuss the problems of the Arab towns and try to find solutions.

In other developments, a Tunisian education delegation arrived in Jeddah Saturday on a three day visit during which it will hold talks on educational cooperation.

The delegation will also visit some Islamic cultural and historic sites, as well as examining the educational achievements of the Kingdom.

THE ONE SHOW



It will happen in Jeddah 28th to 31st January. The biggest Scandinavian joint export event - a floating exhibition on board the luxury liner M/V Tor Scandinavia.

On the show 90 companies from Denmark, Finland and Sweden present their export products and services in the following lines:

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Consulting and contracting services
Furnishing, furniture, wall coverings, carpets, textiles, awnings
Engineering, ships, diesel engines, cars, pumps, safes, welding equipment, turbines, cold stores, metal detectors, equipment for handling industrial gasses, couplings
Electrical industry, hospital equipment, electrical motors, equipment for power supply, recording and audiovisual equipment

Telecommunication equipment
Clothing industry, furcoats, dresses, shoes, bags
Foodstuffs, milk, butter, softdrinks, drinkwater
Consumer goods, jewelry, household articles
Shipping, transport, forwarding, tourism
Banking

Come and have business talks in nice surroundings on board the ship.

Businessmen who have not yet received the invitation card, can kindly get their private card from:

- Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jeddah
- Alatas Agency, Johara Building, 4th floor, Jeddah
- Commercial Departments of Danish, Finnish and Swedish Embassies

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30TH JANUARY 09:00 A.M. - 09:00 P.M.

31ST JANUARY 09:00 A.M. - 04:00 P.M.

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SCAN-ARAB EXPO 80

لهم اذن لـ

Gromyko begins 3-day visit to Syria

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived Sunday in an apparent bid to allay Arab fears over the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

He is also to discuss coordinated action by Syria and the Soviet Union to counter what sources here described as the growing American influence in the Middle East as a result of the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

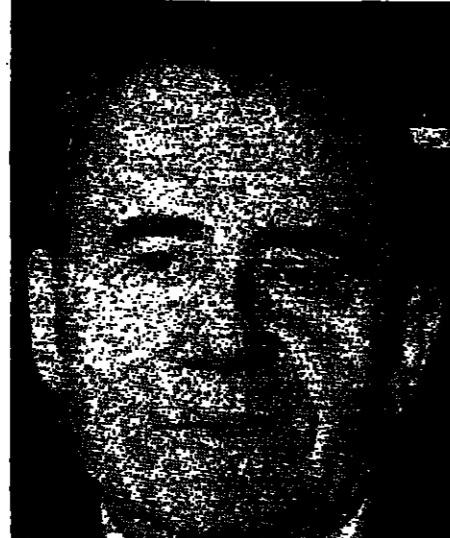
Gromyko, who was greeted at Damascus Airport by his Syrian counterpart Abdul Halim Khaddam, is to spend three days here during which he will deliver a message to President Hafez Assad from the Kremlin leaders.

"The international situation has become much more dangerous because of the behaviour of certain powers," Gromyko told airport reporters in a brief statement. "My talks with the friendly Syrian leaders will be comprehensive on all international issues."

Informed sources said the Kremlin has been upset by the widespread uproar in Arab and Islamic countries against the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Gromyko, these sources said, will communicate Moscow's reassurances to Arab and Islamic governments about Soviet intentions in Afghanistan.

The nature of these assurances was not spelled out in detail. It is believed here how-



Andrei Gromyko

Mideast tops agenda of U.S. Congress

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The U.S. Congress reconvenes this week and foreign policy and defense issues — generated by the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan and the continuing crisis in Iran — are expected to dominate the agenda.

Both the Senate and House will plunge immediately into foreign policy issues, and much of the action will not occur on the Senate and House floors, but in committee meeting rooms.

One of the first items to receive lawmakers' attention will be the administration's proposed \$400 million aid package to Pakistan. But in order to approve the economic and military assistance, Congress must waive a cutoff off aid imposed only last April.

In addition to the specific aid proposal for Pakistan, the House Foreign Affairs Committee will be taking up the fiscal year 1981 economic and military assistance requests from several Middle Eastern states.

The lion's share of the expenditures will be for Egypt and Israel. Under scrutiny will be some \$750 million in economic aid for Egypt and some \$200 — 300 million in military sales.

Israel, which got \$1.7 billion this year in economic and military assistance from the U.S. has asked for some \$3.4 billion, but a House spokesman said it is "unlikely that Israel will get much more than they got this year."

Also, the Congress will be studying aid packages for Jordan, Syria, North Yemen and Oman and specifically looking at obtaining U.S. base rights in Oman, a spokesman said.

Several hearings are expected to be scheduled to take on indepth study of the impact of events in Iran and in Afghanistan.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has an investigative oversight role, in addition to its legislative role, will look at past U.S. policy in the Gulf and study what course the U.S. should follow there in the future, a congressional aide said.

During the early period of the Iranian crisis, Congress said it would refrain from conducting hearings until the hostage crisis was resolved, but now that the embassy siege has dragged on, a congressional aide noted that there are "questions that have to be asked now."

Congress will also be studying issues dealing with Saudi Arabia — specifically a \$120 million arms sales which is pending on Capitol Hill.



Jafar Numeiri

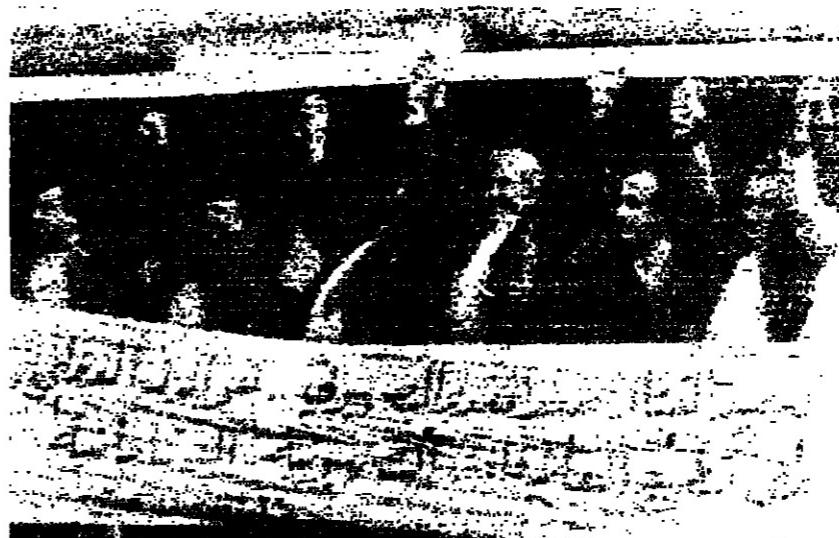
Numeiri raps Soviet invasion

KOUM, Jan. 27 (R) — Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri has denounced the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and warned other countries could be the next victims.

Addressing the opening session of the third national congress of the country's ruling political party, the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), Numeiri said Saturday: "Sudan stands firm against the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan and condemns all forms of expansion and international terrorism."

He called on all Muslims in the world to "rescue the people of Afghanistan and demonstrate vigilance and steadfastness with them."

Sudan has already condemned the Soviet intervention in a statement issued by the government earlier this month.



(AP photo)

SOLIDARITY: Top Palestinian commando leaders raise their clasped hands in a demonstration of solidarity against the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations during a rally in Beirut Saturday. They are, from left to right: Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, an unidentified Arafat aide, George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Arafat's right-hand man Abu Iyad. Others are unidentified commando lieutenants.

Jordan premier starts Iraq visit

BAGHDAD, Jan. 27 (R) — Jordanian Prime Minister Sherif Abdul-Hamid Sharaf arrived here Sunday for an official visit to Iraq.

The Iraqi news agency quoted Sharaf, who was accompanied by senior officials, as saying he would give Iraqi President Saddam Hussein a message from King Hussein on Arab and international situations.

Well-informed sources in Amman said that

Bomb injures Israeli patrol in Gaza

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (R) — Palestinian commandos said here they wounded members of an Israeli military patrol, some fatally, in a hand grenade attack in the Israeli-occupied town of Gaza Saturday.

The Palestine news agency Wafa quoted a

'Amin under house arrest in Libya'

KUWAIT, Jan. 27 (AP) — Former Ugandan President Idi Amin has been put under house arrest in an isolated villa in a Tripoli suburb following a fallout with Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi, the Kuwait daily newspaper *Al-Anbaa* has reported.

Quoting "well-informed sources in Paris," the paper said Saturday a rift developed between Amin and Qaddafi after the Libyan leader embarked on a campaign to improve relations with several African states with which Amin had been "not on good terms."

The sources were quoted as saying Qaddafi began improving his relations with the unnamed African countries after he lost hope in Amin regaining power in Uganda. Amin has been living in Libya since his overthrow last year by Ugandans backed by Tanzanian forces.

Labor strike halts Israel's flights

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (R) — A 24-hour strike by nearly 100,000 workers halted all flights in and out of Israel Sunday and crippled its main ports at Haifa and Ashdod.

The strike was in protest against government spending cuts, including cuts in food

the talks were likely to cover how to stand up against the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, boost Arab solidarity and effect a common Arab action.

Sharaf returned from Damascus Thursday after a two-day visit during which he delivered a message from King Hussein on Arab and international situations.

Well-informed sources in Amman said that

'Amin under house arrest in Libya'

spokesman as saying the attack was carried out by commandos operating inside Israel.

In Tel Aviv, police said 10 persons were wounded when a hand grenade was tossed at a passing Israeli military patrol in Gaza.

Hundreds of tourists due to leave Sunday were flown out early aboard 10 special flights overnight before the strike began.

Al Azhar parley urges end to anti-Muslim drive in Egypt

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — Plagued by controversy and turmoil, Egypt's Islamic institutions convened one of their largest conferences three weeks ago to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demand purge of anti-Islamic tendencies within Egypt.

Held at Al Azhar Muslim university, one of the world's most venerable Islamic institutions, the conference led to the Egyptian government's arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of "criminals" against the state.

Later, in Alexandria, 70 people were arrested for belonging to Al Jihad, an extremist Muslim group.

The actual resolutions of the conference received little publicity. These demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and declared it the duty of all Muslims to aid their Afghan brothers with donations and fighting assistance.

The conference urged all Islamic states to sever diplomatic, economic and military relations with the Soviet Union. It said Muslims are responsible for the restoration of all occupied Islamic lands, including those in the Soviet Union, Palestine and Afghanistan.

The conference asked for an end to anti-Islamic campaigns in the Egyptian media — especially those aimed at Al Azhar and its ulama. They singled out the *Al-Akhbar* newspaper and Masonic leader Muhammad Said Al Ashmawi for recent attacks on Islam.

Rotary clubs were charged with having Zionist links and the conference said they should be banned because they pose a threat to Islam. The conference urged the government to end anti-Islamic, Christian-inspired attacks in openly distributed leaflets.

Other resolutions included the demand that a definite date be set for the application of Sharia law in Egypt. They also called for the publication of the Al Azhar newspaper.

They called on government media and the education ministry to guide the youth of Egypt toward a more sober and higher standard of learning — away from a profligate way of life.

"The Muslim people are in great need of the leadership of Al Azhar," the resolution said. They called on the government to restore the independence of the institution, return its confiscated properties and allow the worldwide ulama to elect its head.

Another conference is scheduled for next month to evaluate any government steps that have been taken to carry out these resolutions.

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U.S. says Hanoi threatens Thais

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — The State Department, pointing to reported concentrations of Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Cambodian border, has called on Vietnam and the Soviet Union to take no action that would threaten the security of Thailand.

State Department officials said Saturday that 500,000 to 700,000 Cambodian refugees are in Thailand, having fled famine or repression at home. They report about 50,000 Vietnamese troops in the region.

"Vietnamese military activity in this area," said a department statement, "poses a potential threat to the security of Thailand." It said that increased military activity would threaten "the peace, security and stability of the entire region."

"More broadly," the statement went on, "we urge them (the Vietnamese and Soviets) to seek a peaceful solution to the issues of Kampuchea (Cambodia) which would involve the end of hostilities and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops and the creation of a genuinely independent and representative Khmer government at peace with all its neighbors."

Later, the State Department issued another version of its statement, speaking of "recent Vietnamese military reconnaissance operations" instead of "large Vietnamese troop deployments" and added a reference to "increasingly harsh Vietnamese propaganda attacking border relief operations, and recent intelligence which point to possible Vietnamese attacks on the concentration of refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border."

The second statement welcomed expressions of concern issued by Japan, the European community, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

It urged that concerned governments continue to support international organizations working at the border and inside Cambodia.

Refugees have been fleeing Cambodia in increasing numbers since the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin ousted the Pol Pot regime in 1978 and growing famine has been reported in the country.

Troops loyal to the former government are still fighting a guerrilla war to regain power, and there were reports last month that the biggest forces are believed to be along the Thai border.

Pol Pot's government, also Communist, came to power in 1975 after the United

States pulled out of Vietnam. It was regarded as one of the most brutal in history of the country long torn by war.

The State Department officials mentioned the Soviet allies of the Vietnamese in their assessment of the situation Saturday. They referred to concern over reports of large Vietnamese troop deployments near the border and said other countries, including Japan, New Zealand and Australia, had also expressed concern.

The officials said the area they are worried about is near the town of Aranya Prathet, directly east of Bangkok and about 140 km north of the Gulf of Siam.

They estimate 500,000 to 700,000 Cambodians have taken refuge in the Thai border area under the care of several hundred aid personnel from the United States and other countries. Over the past few weeks, according to these officials, the Vietnamese have been building up to a force of some 50,000 troops.

Thai forces in the area are about as strong, the State Department officials said, and would resist thrusts into their country. "We think the Thais could handle" one of the officials said, "but there might be serious fighting."

A quarter of a million of the 700,000 Cambodian refugees are concentrated in the two camps of Nong Samet and Non Mak Mun, north of Aranya Prathet, south of the town are the forces of Pol Pot, which were ousted from power by Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese troops who invaded Cambodia.

After all the trials the Cambodians have gone through, the people in these two camps represent about 10 per cent of the country's remaining population. They are being supplied with food, which the State Department officials say the Vietnamese and their Cambodian friends have been unable to do, and for that reason the refugees are received by them as a threat.

The State Department officials say that in addition to the concentration of Vietnamese troops, there has been a propaganda build-up in the media under Vietnamese control. They also report that a high level defector from the Heng Samrin government has said that an attack by the Vietnamese was planned for the end of January.

Such an attack would spread the refugees deep into Thailand and create considerable problems for the Thai authorities, they said.

U.S. policy spokesman

Carter a somber 'hambone'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — He's seen almost daily on television these days, a seemingly somber figure explaining United States foreign policy to a roomful of reporters.

His name as well as his face have become familiar to millions: Hodding Carter III, the Jimmy Carter administration's chief spokesman on foreign affairs.

Catapulted into prominence by twin crises in Iran and Afghanistan, the former small town newspaper editor views his new celebrity with mixed feelings.

"One of the nice things about my life until now was that no matter what public positions I took, I was essentially a private person," Carter said in a recent interview. "I liked being the anonymous editorial writer."

"On the other hand, I'm also enough of a hambone (show-off) that it is interesting to see this."

Hambone he can be. Carter goes about his job with a sense of humor.

He once threw a rubber chicken at a reporter who habitually got on his nerves. Another time, he pulled a rubber-band gun on him.

And when reporters doubted the deposed Shah of Iran was really in a New York hospital for cancer treatment, Carter yelled in mock exasperation, "All right, you got me," and stripped an imaginary mask from his face.

He also is not above political partisanship. Carter has publicly ridiculed John Connally, a Republican presidential aspirant, and in private has referred to Senator Edward M. Kennedy and the Republican presidential hopefuls as "Snow White and the seven dwarfs."

No relation to Jimmy Carter, the President, Carter is the son of a Mississippi newspaper publisher who had a cross burned on his lawn for taking the view that blacks have rights.

A nonconformist by nature, at 44 he also is a realist about American politics and his job as the administration's foreign policy spokesman.

He supported Carter for President in 1976 "for a lot of different reasons, not the least of which I thought he was the most progressive



Hodding Carter

candidate who could get elected.

"Do I agree, as a person, with every single policy of this administration? The answer is no," Carter said.

"Do I agree with a substantial majority? The answer is yes."

"Do I find it difficult to go out there and do battle in favor of the policies, whether I agree with them or not?

"Now I understand when I come in here I was to be the spokesman for those policies and I was no longer the editor and publisher of a newspaper putting out my point of view."

This flexibility is reflected in spokesman Carter's enunciation, at the start of the administration, of the President's foreign policy heavily committed to arms control and human rights and now to military buildup and containing Soviet expansion.

As a liberal, Hodding Carter says he is not uncomfortable with the shift.

"I don't think it's ever been a liberal position that the way to deal with a fairly open and shut case of aggression by anybody, whether they call themselves totalitarian left or totalitarian right, was to sort of pretend it hasn't happened," he said.

So far, there have been no reports of dissidents talking directly with Sakharov. The few

that have been made by Sakharov's dissident friends in Moscow

said it is still too early to tell whether the move could actually silence Sakharov, or his wife, Yelena Bonner, who voluntarily joined him in exile. But most believe he will be able to pursue at least some of his dissident activities from Gorky.

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STORM IN A TEACUP

The sensational news given out by Radio Tehran of the deposed Shah's arrest by the Panamanian authorities preparatory to his extradition to Iran, and its quick denial by the Panamanians, might be no more than a storm in a teacup.

The news was so dramatic, however, that it is difficult to think it a pure invention on the part of the Iranians. What is more probable is that the Iranians jumped the gun somewhat; since it is already known that they have been in touch with Panama over the deposed Shah. Did the Panamanians give them to understand that a deal could be arranged? Did the Iranian announcement, being so premature, cause the deal to fall through?

There is no way, of course, of providing a definite answer at present. Yet it is believed that the Panamanians have already given the American administration assurances regarding the Shah's safety before he left the United States to reside in Panama. For them to change their minds now would place President Carter in a most embarrassing position. He would appear to have connived in the Shah's extradition from the start. This would, among other things, count very badly against him at a time when he is most concerned with maintaining his image as a resolute leader.

Whatever the truth here, there is another indication from Tehran that something might be afoot over the hostages. This came in the announcement that Ayatollah Khomeini has canceled all official engagements until February the eighth. Could this mean that the Ayatollah is leaving the stage for the first President of the Islamic Republic, due to be elected this month, to inaugurate his reign in style, perhaps with the release of the hostages? This might explain the announcement of the Shah's arrest, as the beginning of a campaign to convince the Iranian people that the leadership has not gone through the crisis over the hostages for nothing.

As expected, the students holding the hostages appear to have sensed that some developments are in the offing, and have reacted with their customary intransigence. But the students have no real power beyond Khomeini's endorsements for their acts. His temporary retirement would leave them with no way to fight the orders of an incoming president for the release of their prisoners.



Yugoslavia in the post-Tito era

By Siney Weiland

BELGRADE —

Since World War II, President Tito has dominated the political landscape, vigorous and purposeful, a symbol of Yugoslavia's independence and unity.

Now, at 87, he faces the prospect of spending whatever time is left to him in a wheelchair, and Yugoslavs are asking whether it already means the beginning of the post-Tito era.

There are anxious questions also about the vitality of the nation's institutions, about the chances for continued unity in a land historically racked by ethnic and religious conflict, and about economic viability.

Above all, Yugoslavs look apprehensively toward the East, aware that no Communist country has defied the Kremlin with so much success, that no Communist leader has broken so dramatically and daringly from Moscow's suzerainty.

At a time of rising tension, alarmed by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Yugoslavs (and others) ask whether the Soviet Union may some day be tempted to use its vast political, military or economic power to undermine Yugoslavia's defiant independence.

Tito is recovering, faster than expected, after a near-fatal illness, but is still not out of danger. Belgrade officials, traditionally optimistic, are saying he will soon be back at work. His recovery has been as remarkable as the man himself. Three days after his left leg was amputated above the knee to relieve a circulatory blockage, he was out of bed, upright in a hospital chair, smiling, asking about the state of some time after Tito's death.

Until next October, the Communist Party's deputy leader — officially "presiding member" — is Stevan Doronjiski, 60, a party functionary from the Vojvodina region near the Hungarian border. The state vice-president until May is Lazar Kolisevski, 65, a long-time government and party official from Macedonia.

Although both men are virtually unknown abroad and only marginally known to the public outside their home regions within the country, senior officials say they would take over automatically as presiding officers of the presidencies if Tito dies while they are in office.

Yugoslav spokesmen see nothing incongruous in this Swiss-type system. They say it is ideally suited

to a federated state which seeks to combine the often divergent interests of regional and ethnic communities. The shock effect of the president's illness, it is claimed, has helped cement national unity.

Under the system as fashioned by Tito, it will be hard for any single member of the leadership to amass power or to build a national political base. Many key jobs will soon be rotated annually. There will be every reason, officials say, for the joint leadership to hang together.

Ordinary Yugoslavs as well as Western diplomats are divided in assessing the collective leadership's changes. Many think the system will eventually break apart, when the president is no longer there as final arbiter, and that a single leader will rise to lower levels of oil imports.

If there is a potential candidate for a supreme role it is 67-year-old Vladimir Bakaric, one of Tito's closest aides in the World War II partisan movement, and an acknowledged federalist.

Because of the sensitive regional fabric of Yugoslavia, there are some doubts whether Bakaric, a Croat, would be acceptable to the country's Serb majority as a successor to Tito, also a Croat.

In what could have been a pointer to the future, he was given unusual television exposure for his political reminiscences while Tito lay ill. In what may also have been significant, Bakaric reminded Yugoslavs of the country's turbulent past relationship with the Soviet Union.

While Yugoslavs do not fear outright Soviet attack, they are prepared to meet subversion, political penetration, and other pressures.

"The cost of direct military intervention for the Russians would be too high. They know we would fight back. They would be bogged down," a military expert says. (R)

Can Fraser deliver a boom?

By Terry Ogg

SYDNEY —

Australia's economy is recovering from the ravages of the 1970s and the country is in a position "where our economic stability and strength allow us to be justifiably optimistic for the 1980s." Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said in his New Year message to the nation.

The problems of the 1970s had been inflation, wage demands and unemployment, Fraser said. He claimed significant advances for his government on each of these fronts as a result of the government's "difficult decisions" to cut spending and curb the rate of growth of money supply.

Fraser's recovery program has been underway for a little over four years. When his conservative Liberal-Country Party coalition came to power in 1975, prices were shooting up at a rate of 18 per cent a year, average weekly earnings were growing at 25 per cent a year and the money supply (M3) was expanding at the unprecedented rate of 23.4 per cent.

Recent statistics from the Reserve Bank, Australia's central bank, suggest that inflation has dropped to 9.4 per cent, that money supply growth is slightly above the 1979-80 target of 10 per cent and that average weekly male wages are up 7.4 per cent on an annual basis.

Growth in consumer spending has tended to decline throughout the period, and the prevailing

mood of gloom, which the prime minister is trying to dispel, is a major factor in the tendency for Australians to save.

Early in his term of office, Fraser placed much importance on a consumer-led recovery for the Australian economy but the persistence of abnormally high rates of unemployment (above 6 per cent) has acted as a dampener on personal spending.

Private investment took a battering in the mid-1970s and has only just started to recover. The investment ratio (defined as the ratio of gross fixed private investment to gross domestic product at 1974-75 prices) fell sharply from 15.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 13.9 per cent the following year and has remained at this level ever since.

The recovery in private investment that started in 1978-79 resulted from growing demand for plant and machinery, stimulated by tax concessions.

Fraser's main problem has been the continuing high level of government expenditure. While growth of government spending has slowed markedly since 1974-75, the share of public sector spending in real, non-farm gross domestic product in 1978-79 was 26.6 per cent — the same as in 1975-76.

Political considerations have forced Fraser to maintain the rate of spending on various welfare and education programs. He can claim some success in achieving his economic goals, but the economy is still far from healthy. (OFNS)

Adjusting to imminent economic doom

By Susan Previant Lee

NEW YORK — Almost everyone in the U.S. these days is adjusting to a sense of impending economic doom. Old comic books and canned food are seen as better investments than IBM or Du Pont. The voices that a decade ago were calling for economic growth as the route to the American dream are silent. Recession is now tacitly welcomed rather than feared — a familiar, almost comfortable evil preferable to a dark, unfamiliar future.

Pinning down the sources of this free-floating anxiety, though, isn't simple task. Perhaps the U.S. economy is going to hell in a hand basket, but conventional measures don't show it. Real disposable income per capita — after-tax income adjusted for inflation — rose 26 per cent in the "bleak" years of 1969 to 1978. That's almost as much as the 30-per-cent gain record in the "good old days" of 1960 to 1969.

Nor is the perception of malaise a reflection of the special problems of a small but articulate elite, who did somewhat better. The top 5 per cent of all families took home 15.7 per cent income in 1977, compared to 15.5 per cent in 1965.

The stock market, of course, has performed miserably of late, with the inflation-adjusted Standard and Poor's composite index down 39 per cent between 1969 and 1977. But that's not because of some identifiable failing by corporations to hold their own in the economic jungle. The after-tax return on stockholders' equity in manufacturing rose from 11.5 per cent to 14.2 per cent. Business gains have been made despite successful efforts by the government to hold producers to a standard of good citizenship.

Energy, of course, is a downer. He's too, though, the perception that the cost of fuel or shortage of it must curtail economic progress is out of line with reality. The links between energy and growth have proved far more flexible than anyone imagined. There is every reason to believe that, if well-managed politically, the economy can adjust to lower levels of oil imports.

Why, then, the pervasive sense of economic failure? Statistics that show the average American doing well mask the fact that most individuals are now at greater economic risk. Inflation is the prime culprit. Per capita income and wealth have substantially outrun the consumer price index, but rising prices have created large numbers of losers.

The few million Americans who depend on pension and investment income fixed long ago in monetary terms are of course in trouble. Investors with tax bills on capital gains that reflect nothing more than inflation are also unhappy. So, too, must be the people who consume relatively large amounts of expensive fuel and food, or work for companies (like Chrysler) that are particularly sensitive to changing relative prices.

Average wages are up, but inflation has created a free-for-all in which unionized workers protected by cost-of-living contract clauses have done far better than non-union workers. Skyrocketing housing prices have had little impact on the living standards of the majority who own their own homes, but not so the rest of the population that sees the dream of three bedrooms and an eye-level microwave oven fast fading.

Aggregate statistics also obscure demographic and social changes that create economic discontent. White-collar workers are faring less well on the average-trained labor force has grown more rapidly than the labor force as a whole. Family income has increased, but the gain is largely due to the entry of wives into the work force, and many husbands are no doubt ambivalent about their new household obligations.

Another source of discontent that is hard to document is the sense of shrinking opportunities among the young, particularly white males. The "baby boom" created a dense clot of people now in their 20s — people destined to fight with each other all their lives for the good jobs. While affirmative action has surely created more smoke than fire to date, it is true that most white males feel afflicted by the new competition.

The irony here is that the best way to make Americans feel better about themselves is probably the opposite of a "realistic" recognition that times are tough and likely to get tougher in the 1980s. Economic growth — the more the better — would create jobs at the top, relieving the frustrations of professionals now blocked from advancement. Increasing the size of the whole economic pie, moreover, would reduce the number of absolute losers suffering from shifts in the demand for skills. Further, it would free resources to right socioeconomic wrongs and clean up the environment.

Affluence is the treatment for what ails the U.S. The most convincing proof, unfortunately, may come from the pyrrhic success of a voguish new stoicism. (NYT)

saudi press review



Most newspapers Sunday led with the summit talks in Riyadh between King Khalid and President Hafez Assad of Syria, saying that the two leaders discussed Arab and international events. In a lead story, *Okar* quoted Crown Prince Fahd saying that Afghanistan has become an international issue, while *Al Medina* led with a reported agreement among all the delegations at the Islamabad conference on the condemnation of the Soviet invasion and the giving of support to the Afghan fighters.

In a front-page story, *Al Riyad* described Jan. 26, the day of normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, as the "black Saturday in the history of the Arab nation." It reported that the Egyptian government has admitted freezing Arab assets for "security reasons." *Al Jazirah* frontpaged a

report that the Arab League will discuss the boycott of Egypt if it cooperates with Israeli El Al Airlines.

Al Medina highlighted Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Damascus as a report attempt to muster Syria's support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The paper also reported that the United States and Iran have initially agreed to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's proposal on the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran. *Okar* frontpaged a report on Interior Minister Prince Naif's departure to Pakistan and Banu Sadi's sweeping win in the presidential elections in Iran.

The newspapers urged the Islamabad conference to adopt a strong approach against Communism and its dangers to future generations. The whole Islamic world

is keen to see that strong measures are taken against the Soviet Union, a treacherous colonialist power.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al Bilad* said the Islamic world was face to face with a new stage of positive and negative dimensions. The paper added that, in the face of ferocious attacks on the Islamic nation, the Islamabad conference was being held to deal with the situation practically and effectively. The paper stressed that only Islamic solidarity can turn the Afghanistan events into a new strategy for an effective Islamic action. It said that the whole Islamic nation hoped that the conference will come out with a united stance on the issue.

Al Jazirah emphasized the same point and drew attention toward the many challenges before the

Arab and Islamic world. It mentioned the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel and said it was taking place at a time when the Zionists were trying to Judaize the rest of Palestine and the Golani Heights.

The paper cautioned the Muslims that, in addition to the Arab-Zionist tussle and the Islamic confrontation of the Soviet invasion, the entire Islamic nation will continue to face other conspiracies. It said, however, that the nation cannot have differences on any issue. Referring to the current meetings between King Khalid and President Assad, the paper said these were manifestations of a commitment to national causes and their mutual accord on essential principles to deal with those issues.

لهم انا نحن

The Kingdom fights against polio

By Joyce Prince

RIYADH — Poliomyelitis, known for years as infantile paralysis, is an acute illness characterized by fever, sore throat, headache and in more severe cases, paralysis of any number of muscles. Because of the apparent increase in the incidence of poliomyelitis in Saudi Arabia, a symposium to study and develop recommendations for control of the disease was held January 15 through 17 at the University of

Dr. Charles Eberle, Chief of Orthopedic Surgery at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center and Chairman of the symposium committee explained, "There has been a recent increase in numbers of patients being treated in various centers in the Kingdom who have complications of poliomyelitis. This Symposium has been organized to provide information to all those within the Kingdom who are involved in any way with the management of those afflicted with the disease."

Lectures illustrated with slides, video film and panel discussions at the symposium emphasized the desperate need for immunization through vaccination.

"Polio can cause total paralysis of muscles," Dr. Abdulrahman Swailem, a prominent Riyadh physician, said, "and as a result, tragic disability. This can be completely prevented with a few drops of vaccine. We want to see fewer and fewer cases of this disease in Saudi Arabia, and in time, total eradication."

In the past several years the Ministry of Health has tried to develop statistics about paralytic forms of polio in the Kingdom and what degree those afflicted with the disease, take advantage of doctors. During the symposium the available information was analyzed and many recommendations for an effective program were developed.

Recent Ministry of Health statistics are not considered comprehensive as many cases remain unreported. From 1966-1974 however, enough information was obtained to suggest that most cases of paralytic polio hit children between three months and two years of age and that most of the cases have been reported in Riyadh and Qasim. There is no data available as to incidence per 1000 population.

Most cases of polio in Saudi Arabia appear to occur in children between three months and two years and most have been reported in Riyadh and Qasim.

Dr. Swailem commented on the problem of people not returning for further treatment. "In 1977 alone, 207 cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital in Riyadh. All but 5% of these cases did not return for follow-up treatment. The rest either did not receive any treatment beyond the initial hospitalization, or were treated at other institutions."

Major points of discussion dealing with the prevention of poliomyelitis included the development of facilities for the proper storage and effective distribution of the vaccine

from the producer to the consumer which would ensure potency, proper training to see that dosage is administered correctly and, once administered, training to ensure that proper methods of storage are used for the polio vaccine.

Dr. Alistair Dudgeon of London University, stressed the need for organization. "It is one thing to administer the vaccine widely, however the program must be taken step by step. If you are going to spend a lot of money on an immunization program, it is essential to have constant surveillance to see if the program is working."

Members agreed that the first step is to determine that the vaccine at the end of the "cold chain" is still as potent as when it left the manufacturer and secondly, that the children who have been given the vaccine are responding as they should.

"If facilities are not available locally to monitor these vital issues, specimens before and after vaccination can be collected and transported over-seas to obtain the necessary laboratory data," Dudgeon said.

Dr. Eberle stressed the social and economic consequences of polio. Of 600 patients seen at King Faisal Specialist Hospital, 279 were either unable to leave home or carried by parents and friends. Of this group, 118 were children unable to attend school.

Eberle said that the cost of rehabilitating these children in many cases is very high and their incapacity is a tremendous loss to the Kingdom. In many cases disability was so severe that total dependency is the rule.

Polio can be prevented. There are two vaccines. The first to be used on a mass scale in Europe and America starting in 1954 was the Salk vaccine given by injection.

The second type of vaccine, introduced in 1959, was the Sabin vaccine, taken orally: a few drops on a sugar cube.

For Saudi Arabia the Sabin (oral vaccine)



Participants of the Poliomyelitis Symposium (from left to right): Dr. Kamal El-Arany of Riyadh, Dr. Derek Young of Riyadh, Dr. John O'Brien of Britain, Dr. Abdulrahman Swailem of Riyadh, Dr. Faisal Saad of Riyadh, Dr. Wilbur Weston of the U.S., Dr. Hassan Kamal of Riyadh, Dr. Charles Eberle of Riyadh, Dr. Alistair Dudgeon of Britain, Dr. Moustafa Hashim of Riyadh and Dr. Salah Ali Taha of Riyadh.

has been chosen.

This vaccine is given in three doses, the first at approximately 2 months of age, the second six weeks later, and the third six weeks after that. A booster is given at 18 months and again upon entry into school at 5 to 6 years of age, and at 10 to 12 years.

There are no known adverse effects of the oral vaccine. It does not cause polio, but can

prevent its development in paralytic form. Its effectiveness is virtually complete if the material is properly shipped and preserved in transit.

Dr. Gale Aashi of Riyadh University, said, "For every paralytic poliomyelitis case there are almost 100 cases or more of non-paralytic polio who are unknown, moving about the

community transmitting the disease to everyone."

He emphasized that if a child or adult does have polio with residual paralysis, treatment is available in the various institutions to rehabilitate the victims. Sometimes just a pair of crutches or a simple brace is enough to convert a child from total dependency, to one who is able to walk and attend school.



An informal discussion at the conference between (from left to right) Dr. Abdulrahman Swailem, chairman of the Central Medical Committee of Riyadh and director of the Children's Hospital Riyadh, Dr. Alistair Dudgeon, dean of the Institute of Child Health at the University of London, and Professor Salah Ali Taha, chairman of the department of Pediatrics at the University of Riyadh's College of Medicine.

The question and answer panel at the poliomyelitis symposium: (left to right) Dr. John O'Brien, director of the Department of Spinal Disorders, Robert Jons-Adams of Hunt Orthopedic Hospital, Oswestry, Britain.

Where there's a will, there's a way...if the will's any good

By Charles Maher

LOS ANGELES — Howard Hughes left a real mess behind him.

The eccentric multimillionaire died with no will, or with none that could be authenticated. Now, more than 3 years later, his estate still has not been settled.

This could have been avoided, or at least made less likely. Where there's a will, there's a way.

Under U.S. law, this does not mean everyone should have a will. Every person of means does not need one. Some lawyers who draft wills have none of their own.

But if the people you wish to get your property are not the ones who would get it if the state distributed it for you, then you need a will.

If you wish to leave something to a charity, you need a will.

If you wish a certain person named guardian of your children and a court would not likely choose that person for the job, you need a will.

If you wish a certain person to manage distribution of your estate and that person would not likely be picked by a court, you need a will.

Wills also are useful in a less practical, but more creative sense. They have been the instruments of so many parting shots that anthologists have devoted whole chapters to this form of expression. An apt illustration is the will of John George who died in London in 1791, leaving this message:

"Seeing that I have had the misfortune to be married to the aforesaid Elizabeth, who, ever since our union, has tormented me in every possible way..."

Without a will, the other ordinarily becomes owner of all the community property.

But the deceased spouse may also have had separate property. This includes property owned before marriage or acquired during the marriage by gift or inheritance.

If the couple had one child, half the separate property of the deceased spouse would go to the surviving spouse and half to the child. If there were two or more children, one-third would go to the surviving spouse and two-thirds to the children in equal shares.

If a parent does not like this arrangement because, for example, one child is infirm and will need more financial assistance than the others, he should have a will drafted. Otherwise, the rules of intestate succession will come into play, without regard to anyone's needs what.

Another problem: suppose a woman's nearest surviving relative is someone she detests. If she does not want the old scoundrel to get everything, she should make a will.

The law of intestate succession distributes property by measuring degrees of kinship. In the case of lineal descendants, people who descend in a direct line such as great-grandmother, grandmother, mother, daughter, the measurement is made by counting generations.

If the relationship is nonlinear, as in the case of cousins neither of whom are directly descended from the other, a somewhat more complicated measurement is made.

A daughter and mother are in the first degree of kinship, brother and sister in the second, uncle and nephew in the third, first cousins in the fourth. The higher the degree of kinship, the higher the inheritance priority.

By writing a will, a person may override the law of intestate succession, giving all his separate property to third cousin thrice removed, a girlfriend or, if he chooses, to Captain Kangaroo.

And, within limits, he may even leave money for the benefit of nonhumans. One of may examples of this type of gift is found in the will of Jonathan Jackson, a 19th century cat lover from Columbus, Ohio.

Jackson left instructions that a home be built for cats. The gift is described in detail in a book on curious wills:

"There were to be dormitories, a refectory, areas for conversation, grounds for exercise, gently sloping roofs for climbing, rat holes for sport, an auditorium where the cats were to meet every day and listen to an accordion for one hour (that instrument was the nearest approximation he could think of to a cat's

voice), and an infirmary. A surgeon and nurses were to be employed to look after the cats."

One woman mentioned in a 1912 collection of wills left a substantial sum for the care of three goldfish, which, upon their deaths, were to have flowers placed on their graves. The same book mentions a gift for the benefit of two carp.

A man who died in 1828 left gifts for three pets:

"To my monkey, my dear and amusing Jocko, the sum of 10 pounds sterling per annum, to be employed for his sole and exclusive use and benefit; to my faithful dog Shock, and my well-beloved cat Tibb, a pension of 5 pounds sterling."

One book of animal stories tells of a lucky dog, a terrier named Sherry, for whose benefit 33,000 pounds was left by an Englishwoman in 1969.

Gifts for the benefit of animals often are made through charitable trusts. (A trust is a relationship whereby one person, called the trustee, turns property over to another, the trustee, usually for the benefit of a third person, the beneficiary.)

Gifts for the benefit of animals often are made through charitable trusts. (A trust is a relationship whereby one person, called the trustee, turns property over to another, the trustee, usually for the benefit of a third person, the beneficiary.)

An attempted charitable trust is not enforceable unless it provides some benefit to the community. A gift in trust "for the care of all stray dogs in Cucamonga" probably would qualify. But a gift in trust "for the care of Sylvester, my pet aardvark," would not qualify in most jurisdictions because caring for Sylvester would serve no appreciable community interest. The trustee could carry out terms of the trust if he wished, but the trust would not be enforceable if he decided not to.

A will not only allows a person to leave directions for the care of higher and lower life forms, but gives him an opportunity to issue all manner of commands, requests and even threats. Many have seized the opportunity.

From the will of a London doctor who died in 1827:

"Item: I bequeath my heart to Mr. W. Anatomist; my lungs to Mr. R; and my brains to Mr. F. in order that they may preserve them from decomposition; and I decree that if these gentlemen shall fail faithfully to execute these my last wishes in this respect, I will come—if it should be by any means possible—and torment them until they shall comply."

An English farmer who died in 1720 said in his will that he was about to take a "30-year nap" and directed that his coffin be suspended from a beam in a barn. The coffin lid was to be unfastened so he could let himself out when he awoke. After waiting 31

years and finding the farmer still napping, a nephew took him down and buried him.

John Reed, a gaslighter at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater in the last century, left instructions in his will that he was to be given a minor part in Hamlet, or, more precisely, that part of him was to be given a minor part:

"My head to be separated from my body immediately after my death; the latter to be buried (and) the former, duly macerated and prepared, to be brought to the theatre, where I have served all my life, and to be employed to represent the skull of Yorkick."

A French countess, Anna Maria Helena de Nouilles, directed in a will probated in 1910 that an orphanage be founded in England and that certain rules be observed:

"No competitive examinations, no study before breakfast, no study after 6 p.m. ... No arithmetic, except the multiplication tables for children under 10...No child to be vaccinated."

A German who died in 1879 left 10,000 marks so that a Bavarian beverage could be served weekly to his old friends at a cafe where he had passed many a pleasant evening.

While entertaining wills are in good supply, the typical will offers about as much entertainment as a bill of lading, to which, by the way, it is not altogether dissimilar.

A basic short will form in one drafting manual begins:

"I, WILLIAM BORDEN SMITH, a resident of San Mateo County, California, declare that this is my Will."

John Reed, a gaslighter at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater in the last century, left instructions that he be given a minor part in Hamlet.

FIRST: I revoke all Wills and Codicils that have previously made.

SECOND: I am married to Mary L. Smith, and all references in this will to 'my wife' are to her. I have two (2) children now living, whose names and dates of birth are...."

That is about as absorbing as it gets but it is easy to read. Clarity is one of the virtues of the modern will. Lawyers have renounced the old rule commanding them never to say in 10 words what could be less ably expressed in 50.

Observe also that the document is merely called "a will" and not a "last will and testament." The reason for the longer term was that "will" once applied only to real estate and "testament" to personal property. After thinking it over for seven or eight centuries, the law decided with characteristic dispatch that it could let one word do the work of four without risking the collapse of the social order.

Another appealing feature of the modern will is that it does not cost an upper and lower appendage to have one drafted. Lionel S. Sobel, a lawyer in Beverly Hills, California, whose practice includes will drafting, has found that couples often have their wills done at the same time. He said a pair of brief wills running perhaps three or four pages each, should cost no more than \$ 150.

But if there are children and the money they may inherit is considerable, Sobel said, "it is fairly common for the parents to set up trusts in their will for the management of the money." That will cost extra, the amount depending on the complexity of the trusts.

Some people say that lawyers who write wills are "notoriously underpaid."

"In no other business or profession," one document on will drafting reads, "is so much done for so little... A document affecting the lives of scores of people and disposing of thousands or millions of dollars may cost no more than a set of cheap tires. Often it costs considerably less."

If so, a lawyer who stays in the wills business must be crazy. For the moment, though, give him the benefit of the doubt. Suppose instead that the lawyer is sound and that it is the client who is crazy. Should the lawyer refuse to draft a will for a person playing with a short deck?

Not necessarily. The words "being of sound mind" are commonly associated with wills but the mental capacity required of a person making a will is different from mental capacity required for other purposes. A man may be convinced that he is Frederick the Great and still be able to make a valid will.

For a will to be set aside on grounds of insane delusions, it must appear not only that the person making the will had such delusions, but that they had some effect on how he disposed of his property.

Defense, energy boosts top record U.S. budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — With the Middle East in turmoil, U.S. President Jimmy Carter will ask Congress on Monday to approve a \$ 616 billion budget that aims most new spending at energy and defense programs.

Carter's budget proposal for the 1981 fiscal year was the largest in the nation's history and was \$ 52 billion more than this year's federal spending.

There was little additional money for most domestic programs, but dollars were funded for job training and housing and revenue sharing programs to mollify key democratic factions.

The budget projected a deficit of \$ 76 billion next year, the final admission that Carter has been unable to fulfill his 1976 campaign promise to balance the budget.

This year's deficit is projected to exceed \$ 40 billion.

Carter's budget document repeatedly expressed concern over events in Afghanistan.

British court orders strikers away from private steel firms

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — The British Appeal Court ordered that the four-week-old strike in the state-owned steel industry could not be extended Sunday to the 15,000 workers at privately-owned steel companies.

Lord Denning, the presiding judge, cited a need to avert a disastrous effect on the nation's economy.

In a controversial judgement, the court also ordered that steel unions must not prevent foreign steel from coming into the country from Sunday.

Their 90,000 members on strike must also stop "secondary" picketing of plants and depots not directly involved in the dispute.

The judgement was attacked as anti-union by left-wing Labor opposition members of Parliament. One, Bob Cryer, said it had no legal basis and he would challenge it in the House of Commons.

"Lord Denning is not there to make political judgement," Cryer said.

The strike against the state-owned loss-making British Steel Corporation (BSC) has so far had little effect on industrial output.

The judgement overturned that of the high court, which Friday refused to grant an injunction sought by 16 private steel firms.

The companies argue that their workers are not in dispute and were instructed to strike although most had voted not to.

The main union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), said Saturday it could not call off Sunday's strike until its executive had met, probably on Tuesday.

"But we have no intention of disobeying the law," said President Leslie Bramley.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.68	7.64
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	196.00	194.50
Swiss F (100)	209.00	214.00	209.50
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.95
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		82.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.59	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.30
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.43
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	74.10
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	91.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	42.30
Indian Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	—
Gold kg.		71,800.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,400.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	—	176.50
Spanish Peso		50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.00
Singapore		—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah - Tel : 23915.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 27TH JANUARY, 1980 9TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival	
3	Atlantic Fewwzwr	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	24/180	
4	Char	Abdulla	Contri/Steel/General	25/180	
Ly	6	Alpha	Barley	25/180	
Eugenio S. Embiricos	7	Gulf	To load Heavy Machy.	24/180	
8	Marka J. Lemos	O.C.E.	Timber/Paper/Tiles	25/180	
9	Union Kington	O.C.E.	Sugar/H. Lites/Cables	23/180	
10	Panormos	Oc. Trade	Gulf	Building Materials	19/180
11	Saudi Crown	Rolco	Bulk Cement	18/180	
12	Barge MG 338-1	Aislah	Bulk Cement	26/180	
13	Achilleus	O.C.E.	Rebar/Poles	25/180	
14	La Costa	Gulf	General/Steel/Timber	20/180	
15	Lesvas	Star	Reefer	25/180	
16	Kahres	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	24/180	
17	Reefer Giulia	Oc. Trade	MTY Gas Bottles/Paper/Beams	26/180	
18	Blanco	Alphs	Barley	24/180	
19	Al Riyad	A.E.T.	Vehicles	26/180	
20	Ascol Star	Oc. Trade	MTY Gas Bottles/Paper/Beams	26/180	
21	RECENT ARRIVALS:				
Richway		O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken/Eggs	26/180	
Al Riyad		O.C.E.	Bulk Cement	26/180	
Meridian Ice		Alisahab	Containers	26/180	
La Costa		Medco	Oranges	26/180	
Astir		Star	Dura/Melon Seed	27/180	
Imperia		Fayez			
Harmid					

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 9-3-1400/27-1-1980 CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

	Maiji Maru	Gulf	Steel	26-1-80
7	Taining	Soesia	General/Steel	25-1-80
9	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Urea	20-1-80
10	Revidas	Gulf	General/Sugar	25-1-80
16	Forsythia (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	20-1-80
21	Silver Bay	Kanoo	General	25-1-80
28	Kellet Island	UEP	General/Container	26-1-80
30	Arya Boum	AET	Aluminum	24-1-80
32	Meghana	Orri	Rice/Cement	14-78
33	Pasara Flag	SMC	Cement Silo Vessel	26-1-80
36	Donatino Botelho	Kanoo	Barytes in Bulk	26-1-80
SCH	Al Rubaya	Orri	Life Buffaloes	26-1-80
		General		26-1-80
		Live Stock		26-1-80
		Steel Bars		26-1-80
		Barytes in Bulk		26-1-80
		Container/Gen.		26-1-80
		Loading Urea		26-1-80
		Gen/Containers		26-1-80
2. RECENT ARRIVALS:				
Nankuo				
Al Rubaya				
MV Maiji Maru				
Don Antonio Botelho				
Vancouver Forest				
Kota Tanjung				
Kellet Island				

Businessmen favor policies in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Jan. 27 (R) — Turkish industrialists welcome the government's new economic package but said that cash aid from the West also was needed to pull Turkey from its economic malaise.

At the annual meeting in Istanbul of the Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD), the private sector's leading figures said Saturday they expected further measures within the next few days to strengthen the measure announced Friday which includes major openings to foreign capital.

Expressing surprise at the size of the devaluation of the Turkish lira — around 33 per cent against most Western currencies — they said that large-scale Western credits would be essential to the success of the measures.

"The package is very logical, very useful for opening up the Turkish economy. The government has started up the motor but the car will take some time to warm up," Fayaz Berkner, outgoing TUSIAD chairman, said.

Nejat Eczacibasi, chairman of the giant Eczacibasi holdings, said, "It looks like the whole thing was well thought out. But we must have the necessary foreign exchange to back up the devaluation."

"I am reasonably sure the government has received enough assurances on this from our creditors," Eczacibasi said.

Besides the 33 per cent devaluation of the lira the package increased by between 40 and 100 per cent the prices of major state-controlled products such as petrol, diesel, cement, coal, paper and iron and steel.

Sales of sugar also were forbidden, indicating that its price would be increased later.

The leader of the Muslim-fundamentalist National Salvation Party, which holds the balance of power in Turkey's national assembly, described Premier Suleyman Demirel's plan as a "calamity that will reduce the nation to poverty."

Necmettin Erbakan, head of the Salvation Party, said the austerity measures were "slammed into the nation on orders from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)."

Demirel's minority Conservative government remains in power with the uncertain support of the Salvationists, who oppose Turkey's ties with the West and call for closer relations with the Islamic world.

Turkey, reeling under the worst economic crisis in its modern history, hopes to obtain fresh credits from the IMF as well as the West following the stabilization program.

The economic package also was sharply criticized by Turkey's second-largest selling newspaper *Gumruk* which said the devaluation "was a dangerous operation" that would fuel inflation and called the price increases "murderous."

The headline throughout the world was

promoted by the most recent Elk Hills sale, in early January, when the high bid for 10,000 barrels of oil a day totaled \$41.12, or \$11.12 above the latest commercially posted prices. That bid covered January through June 1980 and was for all but 27,465 barrels of the oil daily produced from that reserve.

Recent bids on 4,400 barrels per day from the Teapot Dome reserve included a high bid offering a bonus of \$7.52 per barrel above the commercially posted price.

Elk Hills and Teapot Dome are among four naval petroleum reserves (NPRs) that were established under the Land Withdrawal Act of 1912 to ensure that the U.S. Navy would have adequate supplies of petroleum for use as marine fuel.

The reserves are Elk Hills, California, established in 1912; Buena Vista, California, also established in 1912; Teapot Dome, Wyoming, established in 1915; and the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska on the Alaskan North Slope, established in 1923.

NPR acreage in the lower 48 states totals 86,000 acres, while the Alaskan reserve contains more than 23 million acres.

The Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 directs that the U.S. government's share of the petroleum produced from



NOISE CONTROL: Complaints about the noise of jets increase as once-isolated airports become surrounded by rapidly populations. West Germany is now using mobile measuring devices to analyze noise produced by aircraft. The measurement data are printed out automatically.

Naval reserves exempt from control U.S. oil sells at market price

By Donna V. Adair
Houston Bureau

In response to recent news reports of U.S.-produced crude oil being sold at auction prices as high as \$41.12, the American Petroleum Institute has noted that since 1976, when Congress exempted the government's share of petroleum produced at naval petroleum reserves from price controls, the oil can be sold at whatever the market will bear.

However, API also pointed out, the oil produced from these same lands that is owned by oil companies exploring for, developing and producing oil from those reserves (received as part of the contractual arrangement with the government) ... is still subject to price control regulations.

From the time the auction system began in 1976 and until recently, API cites

B.C.

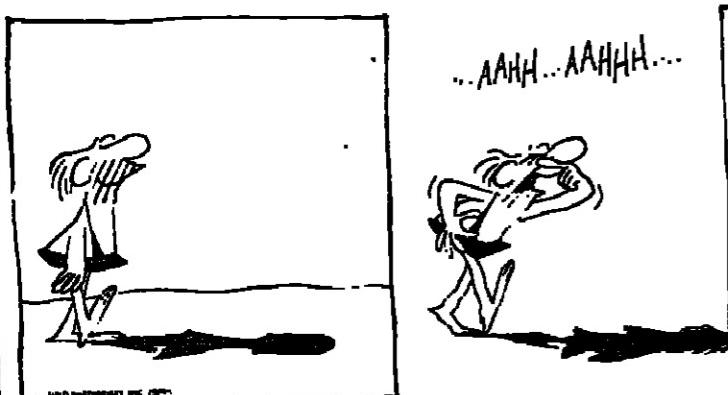
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BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

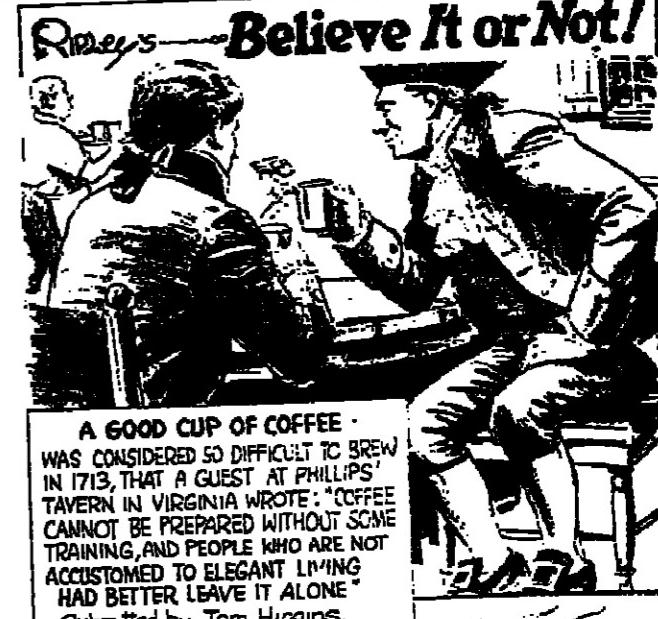
HAGAR

WIZARD



arab news

DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Top combat pilot
4 "Oh, I — cook..."
7 Competent
8 El —
12 Manhandle
13 Actor
14 Doctrine
15 Changor
16 Biblical king
17 Pie or pudding, e.g.
19 Half a score
20 Ell's alma mater
21 "Lulu" composer
22 Barber
24 Fry lightly
25 American Beauty
26 Essn's home
27 " — little teapot..."
28 TV term
31 German name prefix
32 Excited
33 "There — Again"
34 Saved wedding costs
35 Indian city
37 Prepared to take off
38 Molt
39 Snop

DOWN
10 Giant among Giants
11 Humble
12 Extremely awkward customer
13 Slippery customer
14 Think highly of
15 Ascend
16 Issue weapons
17 Surrounded by
18 Half theater feature
19 George Eliot novel
20 Forsake Ulster color
21 Actress, Barbara
22 Hot holder
23 George Eliot novel
24 Hot —
25 Tacky yell
26 College yell
27 Heron
28 Gun charge
29 Card spot
30 Kyushu volcano

Yesterday's Answer

15 St. or more 24 Hot —
16 Marquis 25 Tacky
17 de — 26 College
18 Barbara — yell
19 Hot theater 27 Heron
20 holder 28 Gun charge
21 George 29 Card spot
22 Eliot novel 30 Kyushu
23 volcano

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

CRYPTOQUOTES

YMZ GR MYN YSVGZX NY SZVYMC
RY TJOA NY EVV ER MYN NY
SZVYMC EN EVV NY YMZRZVI.— SEVNREQ CQE O GEM
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: LOVE IS THE WISDOM OF THE FOOL AND THE FOLLY OF THE WISE. — SAMUEL JOHNSON

Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

You Don't Need a Slide Rule

West dealer. North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♦A 7 2
♦K 6 5
♦Q 8
♦J 10 7 6 3WEST
♦K Q J 10 4
♦Q 8 6 3
♦A 10 4
♦Q 8 7 2
♦A 10 5 3
♦Q 7 4
♦A Q 8
♦K 9 5SOUTH
♦6
♦A J 9 3
♦A K Q J 6 2
♦4 2

The bidding:

West North East South
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Dbl
3 ♦ 4 ♦ Pass 4 ♦
Pass 5 0

Opening lead — king of spades.

Planning the play is

declarer's most important task, but he does not fully meet this responsibility unless he implements his plans down to the last detail.

Take this case where West leads a spade against first diamonds. It seems normal to win the spade with the ace, draw trumps, play a low heart to the king and then finesse the jack of hearts. The finesse succeeds, but the contract

fails when the hearts prove to be divided 4-2. Declarer goes down one, losing two clubs and one heart.

The flaw in this method of play is that it does not allow for the chance that West may have been dealt the singleton or doubleton ten of hearts. This is not too remote a possibility, and it therefore should not be ignored.

Planning to take a heart finesse is surely correct, but when to take it is a matter of equal concern. The proper time to take the finesse is at trick two, that is, immediately after winning the spade lead in dummy with the ace.

Note the effect of a low heart play to the jack at trick two.

The jack wins and, after drawing trumps, South plays a low heart to the king, on which West plays the ten. Declarer then leads another heart and finesses the nine after East follows low. The only tricks South loses are two clubs.

It requires a certain amount of foresight to recognize the high importance of a low heart play from dummy at trick two. But declarer should realize at the outset that his only real chance for the contract lies in winning four heart tricks, and he should therefore plan his play to give himself the maximum chance to achieve that goal.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

MONDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:44	7:05	12:40	3:51	6:11	7:41
Medina	5:49	7:09	12:42	3:49	6:07	7:37
Nejd	5:14	6:37	12:08	3:16	5:34	7:04

DAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
5:36 Grizzly Adams
6:24 Housecall
6:49 Big John, Little John
7:12 Switch
8:00 NFL Playoffs

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Miami vs. Pittsburgh

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On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

MONDAY

Afternoon Transmission
2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Champions of Solidarity
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Melody Time

3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 Arabic Song

3:30 A Selection of Music
3:40 —

3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission
9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Gems of Guidance

9:10 Light Music
9:15 A Chat and a Song
9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge

10:00 A Viewpoint
10:10 Music
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle

10:30 Dreamland
11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook
11:10 Music
11:15 In Concert
11:45 A Rendezvous With Dreams
12:00 Closedown

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
8:30 Sarah Ward
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsdesk
9:30 Opera Star
10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
10:30 Sarah Ward
10:45 Something to Show You
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 Piano Style
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News
12:40 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt Evening Transmission
1:15 Ulster in Focus
1:30 Discovery
2:00 World News
2:09 News about Britain
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios
2:30 Sports International
2:40 Radio Newsreel
3:15 Promenade Concert
3:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News

4:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
5:15 Report on Religion
6:00 Radio Newsreel
6:15 Outlook
7:00 World News
7:09 Commentary
7:15 Sherlock Holmes
7:45 World Today
8:00 World News
8:09 Books and Writers
8:30 Take One
8:45 Sports Round-up
9:00 World News
9:09 News about Britain
9:15 Radio Newsreel
9:30 Farming World
10:00 Outlook News Summary
10:39 Stock Market Report
10:43 Look Ahead
10:45 Ulster in Focus
11:00 World News
11:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
12:15 Talkabout
12:45 Nature Notebook
1:00 World News
1:09 World Today
1:25 Financial News
1:35 Book Choice
1:40 Reflections
1:45 Sports Round-up
2:00 World News
2:09 Commentary
2:15 The Face of England

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Farazdaq St.
Shehar
King's St.
Post Office Road
King Khaled St.
Municipality St.

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691160
29718
42614
44930
—
—
26000
41615
34416

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities; Opinion: Analyses
8:30 Dateline
News Summary
9:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)
10:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary
10:30 VOC Magazine
America: Letter
Cultural: Letter
11:00 Special English: News
11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1986

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to April 19) Discrepancies interfere with clear thinking. Don't let a problem cause you to be short with a friend. Be objective.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Minor expenses could escalate. You may be dissatisfied with a purchase. Don't gripe. Know better next time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Some difficulty in communicating your feelings now. A flippan attitude gets you in trouble or creates the wrong impression.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) You could get bogged down in your work now. Don't let depression if things don't go as smoothly as you'd like. Watch nerves.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) If a few little things go wrong, worry could take hold. Avoid self-recriminations and defensive postures. Be nice to yourself.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) If attending a party, make up your mind to have a good time. Worrying about other matters could prevent enjoyment.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) If emotionally hurt, you're liable to snap at somebody. Don't let sensitivity work against you.

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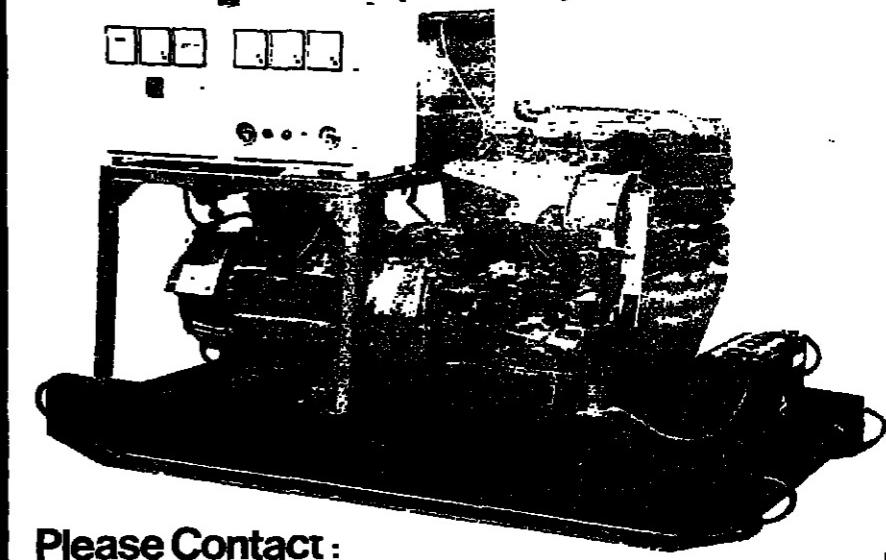
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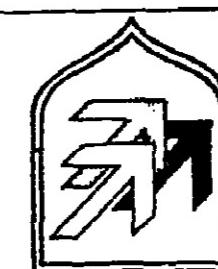
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PAGE 12

4 air force men executed in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 27 (R) — An air force major, a lieutenant and two non-commissioned officers were executed Saturday night in the northwestern city of Tabriz for plotting to separate the province of East Azerbaijan from Iran, court sources said Sunday.

They were among some 20 air force men from the Tabriz base arrested earlier this month after clashes in the streets of the East Azerbaijan capital between revolutionary guards and militants of the opposition Muslim People's Republican Party (MPRP).

Eleven people have already been executed after being arrested when loyalist guards stormed the MPRP headquarters.

The four executed Saturday were accused of helping opposition militants and providing them with arms and ammunition.

From southern Iran, meanwhile, came a report that two oil pipelines were blown up Friday. A fire which started on one of them was quickly brought under control, oil minister Ali Akbar Moinfar said.

Moinfar said the 20 cm pipeline was not in use when the explosion occurred, but that a 30 cm pipeline caught fire, the official Pars news agency reported.

Earlier, the *Kayhan* newspaper reported that revolutionary guards found and defused five bombs planted under pipelines on the road from Abadan to Ahwaz.

Fire caused by an explosion on a pipeline near Ahwaz on Jan. 16, which cut crude oil deliveries to the Abadan refinery by 30,000 barrels a day from the normal 450,000, was extinguished during the week and repair work started, the *Etehad* newspaper said.

In New York, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said last week the

United States and Iran agreed there should be an international inquiry into the alleged crimes of the former Shah, but timing was a problem.

"The difficulty is the timing of the release of the hostages," he told reporters.

The Iranians wanted to continue to keep the Americans held since Nov. 4 when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was stormed, until after the Security Council considered the investigating body's report, Waldheim confirmed.

For its part the U.S. wanted their release to be simultaneous with the establishment of the proposed commission.

"It is this point especially which creates problems, and we still have not resolved the question," he said. He was continuing to try to find a way out of the difficulty, he said.

"We sincerely hope this will be possible, but it will take time," Waldheim said.

Waldheim said the presidential elections in Iran were an important factor in the affair.

"As soon as a new president is elected in Iran, we will have a new interlocutor and I hope this will help to work out a satisfactory solution," he said.

And in the internal press controversy in Iran, the daily *Bamdad* newspaper followed the English-language *Tehran Times* in dismissing charges by the students occupying the American Embassy that it had been infiltrated by the U.S.

In a television broadcast last Tuesday the students said U.S. Embassy officials had met journalists on the two papers in an attempt to publicize Washington's views, and added: "They reached agreements with the *Tehran Times* and *Bamdad*."



U.S. committee votes to ask Olympic pullout

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, Jan. 27 (Agencies) — The U.S. Olympic Committee, acting on a request by President Jimmy Carter, has asked the International Olympic Committee to shift the 1980 Summer Olympics from Moscow, or postpone or cancel the games in protest against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

A unanimous vote Saturday, the USOC executive board adopted a resolution urging the IOC to take such action if Soviet troops were not withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20, the deadline set by Carter.

The board's resolution said: "Pursuant to the request of the President of the United States, the U.S. Olympic Committee directs its officers and staff to propose to the International Olympic Committee that the 1980 Summer Olympic games be transferred to another site or multiple sites, or be postponed or cancelled for this year."

USOC President Robert Kane said the resolution would be sent immediately to the Committee for study in advance of an IOC meeting to be held on Feb. 8 and 9 in Lake Placid, New York, prior to the Winter Olympics.

The White House and the State Department had no immediate comment on the USOC executive board's action.

However, Joseph Onick, Deputy Counsel to Carter under Lloyd Cutler, who addressed the executive board Saturday morning, applauded the USOC action as "a very important step."

Onick, speaking to reporters after the vote, added, "This decision is what the President requested."

The five-paragraph resolution also declared that the USOC "shall continue to select and prepare athletes for the U.S. Olympic team whether or not the United States competes in the Summer Games in 1980 in order to recognize the athletes who have been training as Olympians."

Kane, speaking at a news conference after the vote, noted that the USOC has not yet entered team in the 1980 Summer Olympic games, under the IOC charter, he said, the USOC has until May 24 to do so.

The USOC President said that all 68 members of the 78-member Executive Board present at a two-day meeting in Colorado Springs voted for the resolution.

He said the USOC took the action at the request of Carter, not at his order or direction.

Kane said the USOC Executive Board did not discuss what action it would take if the IOC were to reject the resolution because it did not want to prejudge the world's decision.

The resolution went on to say that "subsequent to action by the International Olympic Committee on the United States proposal, the U.S. Olympic Committee shall meet to consider appropriate action to be taken by the U.S. Olympic Committee under such circumstances as may exist at that time."

Kane said it was his opinion and preference that the games be postponed, saying this was "a more visible objective than finding an alternative site because no city is prepared to assume the games."

The USOC chief said he thought a boycott of the games by American athletes would harm the Olympic movement. "It would be a great blow to the Olympic movement to have the United States not participate with the further reactions of the Eastern bloc nations not entering the 1980 games (in Los Angeles)," he said.

Kane added, however, that he could not fault Carter's action in seeking withdrawal of U.S. athletes from the Moscow games because of the current political climate.

Canada has followed the United States in recommending a boycott by its athletes of the Moscow Olympic games if the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

Caretaker Prime Minister Joe Clark asked officials of the Canadian Olympic association to convey the Canadian stand to the IOC at its meeting in Lake Placid.

Clark said Canada has to stand strongly behind the United States in opposing what he called the Soviet Union's continuing disrespect for human rights.

The Feb. 20 deadline was set last week by Carter in calling for the games to be canceled, moved or postponed.

In a 1½-hour meeting at the prime minister's official residence, Clark told three

Canadian Olympic officials the cabinet decided Friday to recommend a boycott.

Dick Pound, president of the Canadian Olympic Association told reporters after the meeting with Clark that it was too early to say whether the association would recommend a boycott at the IOC meeting.

The situation in Afghanistan could change before the meeting he said.

The government cannot force the association to abide by its wishes, but Clark said he expected the association would be influenced by the government's position.

Earlier this week, Clark said he opposed a boycott and hoped to have the games moved instead.

He said he changed his mind when Carter called for a boycott if the games are not moved, postponed or canceled.

Carter's statement "requires allies of the United States to be very clear in our position of support," Clark said.

The cabinet was also influenced in its decision by "indications coming to us through various diplomatic channels that the Soviet Union is capable of being impressed by concerted action by a number of nations where the question of the games is at stake," Clark said.

Clark said he regretted the great inconvenience that would be caused to athletes who have spent years preparing for the games.

However, he said, the Canadian government had to "continue its very strong position against an invasion by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan and the continuing disrespect for human rights that nation has shown."

If Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan, the Canadian government will withdraw financial assistance from any athletes who go to the Moscow games. But Clark said he expected athletes to support his government's position.

He said he would not revoke passports of athletes or any other Canadian citizens who wanted to attend the games.

West German Olympic Committee executives meanwhile postponed a decision on whether to recommend sending a team to the Moscow summer games.

Committee president Willi Daume said the country's top sports body decided against making a decision at this time because of the "dramatic escalation of the (world) political situation."

Daume said the executive presidium would decide at a later date on what recommendation to send to a full assembly of West Germany's Olympic sports federations regarding Olympic participation.

He said the final decision on whether West Germany competes at Moscow would have to take into account the Bonn government's position.

Daume met with reporters following a special presidium meeting called to discuss Carter's proposal for a boycott of the Moscow games.

Daume, an IOC member, said Carter sent a letter to the Bonn government Jan. 19 urging that the West German Olympic Committee support a boycott.

He said the Soviets have since sent telegrams to all national Olympic committees urging them to accept invitations to the Moscow games formally by March 1, two months ahead of the deadline.

In Tokyo, Japan's major political parties were split Sunday over whether the country should go along with a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

In a nationally televised political debate, officials of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party and the smaller opposition Economic Socialists and Komeito (Clean Government) parties favored the boycott, while the largest opposition party, the Socialists, and the Communist party opposed it.

Yoshio Sakurachi, secretary-general of the LDP, said his party believes it "improper" to send Japanese teams to the Moscow games.

However, Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ohira said the government was in no hurry to make a decision on the question. Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira had earlier said it was up to the Japan Olympic committee, which last Wednesday voted to postpone any decision.

Shinji Tagaya, secretary-general of the Socialist party, said his party believes politics should be kept out of sports, and Communist party secretary-general Tetsuzo Puwa said "the honor of hosting the Olympics is given to a city, not a nation."

There was no other indication of a motive for the assault.

Reporters were prevented from talking to the released people as they were whisked away in military ambulances.

Police informants said several foreigners were released early Sunday, including a Brit-

Assures whites safety

Mugabe returns a hero

SALISBURY, Jan. 27 (R) — Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe returned home Sunday from almost five years in exile to a tumultuous and at times violent hero's welcome, publicly assuring Rhodesia's 230,000 white minority that he meant them no harm.

Striking a moderate note, the avowedly Marxist Mugabe set out to soften his radical image. At a press conference he came out in favor of continued private enterprise, provided that workers' conditions improved, and of trade cooperation with racially segregated South Africa.

Of the white minority, many of whom fear their own image of Mugabe as a heartless revolutionary, the guerrilla leader declared "We do not mean any harm to them (the whites)."

"The last thing we would like to see is the creation of (white) refugee camps across the Limpopo in South Africa."

A crowd of up to 200,871 turned out in the black township of Highfields for what, for many, was their first glimpse of the 51-year-old nationalist. For one moment the rally seemed headed for bloodshed.

The crowd seized an African, accusing him of carrying a gun and of being anti-Mugabe. He was standing only yards from the guerrilla leader's platform.

Within seconds the man had been dragged off the ground under a hail of blows from fists, boots and sticks. The crowd pushed him forward, beating him into semi-consciousness as he went.

Only the intervention of Oliver Tengene, Rhodesia's top black wrestler, saved the man. The huge wrestler shielded him from Mugabe's followers until medical orderlies carried him off on a stretcher.

For Mugabe it was his first appearance in a major public figure in a

Nationalist career spanning two decades. The crowd was the biggest to turn out in Salisbury for any of Rhodesia's black politicians campaigning for next month's pre-independence elections.

"Pamberi ne Chimureni," Mugabe shouted to the crowd. The slogan — meaning forward with the revolution is one of the catch-words of ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front.)

When Mugabe went into exile in Mozambique in 1975, he was a little-known figure who had only recently won the ZANU-PF leadership by ousting Ndabaningi Sithole in a prison coup while both men were in detention.

But over the past five years he has presided over an intensification of the guerrilla war which claimed more than 20,000 lives before it formally came to an end with a cease-fire a month ago.

Waving clenched fist salutes to the tightly-packed crowd Mugabe said of the guerrillas, "though they died we have achieved their aims."

Like his Patriotic Front guerrilla co-leader Joshua Nkomo, who returned from exile two weeks ago, Mugabe took a moderate line.

Despite his socialist aims, he said much of the existing private enterprise system would be left intact provided workers acquired skills to become "part of the decision-making process."

The ZANU/PF leader promised widespread land reform to assuage the hunger of many of Rhodesia's seven million Africans.

But, seeking to allay the fears of the country's 5,400 white farmers, he said resettlement schemes would mainly use underutilized land or land owned by absentee landowners or inefficient farmers presently kept in business by the subsidies.



From page one

Zia

ing 800 million people in Asia, Africa and the Middle East will certainly bring some pressure to bear upon the Soviet Union."

The conference's agenda was expanded to include Iran's request for a discussion on foreign pressures on certain Islamic countries, according to conference sources.

They said this would allow the conference to debate the issue of the United States' economic sanctions against Iran in its campaign to gain the release of 49 American hostages held in Tehran since Nov. 4 last year.

South Yemen, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) did not attend the conference, but their absence was offset by the presence of Iraq, Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriya. They had all wanted the conference postponed, apparently because of their close ties with Moscow.

The Libyans agreed to come under a compromise formula to postpone the opening day of the conference if one day so it would not coincide with the start of Israeli-Egyptian diplomatic relations.

Egypt's membership of the organization was suspended a year ago because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Conference officials had hoped the delay would bring Syria, South Yemen and the PLO to the conference, but only Tripoli decided to come.

Meanwhile, in Kabul, the new regime is stripping Afghanistan of leftist slogans and pictures, apparently as part of its efforts to pacify Muslims who have rebelled against the country's Marxist revolution.

Gaudy red signs proclaiming worker solidarity are being painted over or removed,

whole line will cost \$ 500 million, with the Damascus to Amman section alone coming to \$ 150 million. The three members of the Tripartite Commission will share the costs equally. The narrow-gauge line now runs only as far as Maan in southern Jordan, with a spur to Aqaba just for freight.

According to reports, the other companies bidding on the feasibility study were three consortia of TAMS of the United States and Canadian Pacific Railways and Louis Berger International and Deleuw Cather of the United States with RITES of India.

Study

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